

BRYAN HAS TAFT
ON THE RUN AND
LAUGHS AT HIMDemocratic Candidate Pokes
Little Quiet Fun At Taft's
Latest Move"GREATEST SIN IS MADE
BY VIRTUE BY IMITATION"Bryan Speaks of Several Reforms
Which He Has Advocated and
Which Have Been Adopted
By the Republicans.

Fairview, Lincoln, Neb., September 6.—William J. Bryan left here at 4 o'clock today over the Rock Island railroad for Chicago, and thus began a three-weeks' campaign tour which will carry him into the middle west, the eastern states and back through the west into South Dakota, before returning home.

Perhaps no recent news afforded the democratic candidate for President so much interest as the announcement that Mr. Taft proposed making a campaign tour. Mr. Bryan regarded his opponent's decision as a distinct vindication of his course in the present, as well as his two previous campaigns, when he tracked over the country and delivered political speeches. When asked if he had any message to make on the subject, Mr. Bryan said:

"Well, I am getting a great deal of consolation out of the way the President and Mr. Taft have been doing. I used to be called hard names because I advocated an income tax, and now the income tax has been adopted by the President and Mr. Taft. I used to be bitterly denounced because I favored railroad regulation. Now the President and Mr. Taft have brought that reform into popularity and I am no longer considered dangerous. I used to get a good deal of criticism because I favored tariff reform, but now tariff reform has become so urgent that Mr. Taft is willing to have a special session called immediately after inauguration to act on the subject. It used to be that when I talked about independence for the Philippines I was told that the American flag never came down when it once went up. Now we have a republican candidate for President who believes the Philippines must ultimately have independence.

"But I have reason to rejoice over the fact that some of the things I have done are now viewed in a more favorable light. When I secured some phonographic records that I might discuss political questions before more people, the republican papers ridiculed me, and called it undignified, but Mr. Taft has lifted the phonograph to an eminence by talking into it himself.

"And now my greatest sin is to be made a virtue by imitation. Surely imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. When I went out campaigning in 1896 and 1898 they said it was demagogic to run around over the country hunting for votes. Now it is eminently proper since Mr. Taft is going to do it, and I hope the republican papers will make due apologies. I said in 1896 and 1898 that I was scared when I made speeches from the rear end of a train, and I was, and the results showed that I had reason to be. I have been wondering where this explanation would be given when Mr. Taft starts out, and whether the result will be the same with him that it was with me.

"It is hard for us to keep our patents from being infringed on this year. I am afraid they will try to raise a campaign fund by popular contributions next."

Mr. Bryan is due in Chicago this morning at 8:40 o'clock, and he will proceed at once to the Auditorium annex, where the democratic headquarters are located, and there confer with Chairman Mack and the others of his political managers.

ROOSEVELT IS ALARMED.
The President May Jump Into the
Campaign and Help Taft.

Oyster Bay, September 6.—President Roosevelt's vacation, according to present plans, will come to an end on September 22, when the chief executive and his family will depart from Sagamore Hill to take up their residence in the White House at Washington for the coming winter and spring. With the close of the present vacation of the President, Oyster Bay will cease to be known as the summer capital of the United States. The residents of the little village regret that the honor their quaint town has held for seven years is to be taken away from it.

One of the objects of the President in ending his vacation a week earlier than usual, it is said, is that he is desirous of keeping in closer touch with the political situation than is possible here.

Gompers on Cannon's Trail.

Danville, Ill., September 6.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will invade the thirtieth congressional district of Illinois on Monday, for the avowed purpose of bringing about the defeat of Joseph G. Cannon, speaker of the national House of Representatives, who is making his 19th campaign for a seat in Congress. Mr. Gompers is billed to make an address at the Labor Day celebration here tomorrow. Two years ago he declared his intention of seeking the speaker's defeat. However, Mr. Gompers made only one or two speeches in the outskirts of the district, and the speaker was re-elected by the largest majority he has had in 18 years, with the exception of four years ago.

Warships at Suez.

Suez, September 6.—The battleships Maine and Alabama, the advance guard of the American fleet on the voyage around the world, arrived here today.

SCENE OF RUIN AND
ASHEN DESOLATIONForest Fires Have Struck a Terrible Blow in Several Towns of
Minnesota and Hardly Anything Is Left but Black-
ened and Smoking Remains of What Once Were
Prosperous and Happy Communities.

Duluth, Minn., September 6.—After destroying the town of Chisholm, on the Mesaba range and burning over thousands of acres in St. Louis, Carlton and Itasca counties in Minnesota and the northern portion of Douglas county, Wisconsin, the many forest fires which have been raging in these districts were checked today, and if the wind does not spring up again, it is not likely that further damage will be great.

The strong wind which had driven the flames before it in many timbered and agricultural districts, subsided this morning, and the thousands of homeless people were given a chance to take stock of their belongings and prepare to replace the many burned farms and settlements and the once flourishing town of Chisholm, 35 miles north of Duluth.

The subsiding of the wind enabled the inhabitants of Buhl and Nashauk to save those towns. Several buildings at the edge of Nashauk were burned but by valiant, all night work the 1000 miners and citizens prevented the flames from sweeping over the village. The town was entirely surrounded by a wall of fire and its escape from obliteration was remarkable. There is little timber adjacent to Buhl, and although forest fires completely surrounded the village the 900 inhabitants had only to extinguish the incipient blazes by falling brands to protect the village.

Chisholm presents a scene of ruin and desolation. Blackened and smoking piles of charred wood, little heaps of gray ashes stirred by the stiff breeze, scorched gaunt skeletons of brick and mortar, all canopied with a dense pall of smoke, comprise what was one of the most flourishing towns in the great Mesaba iron range.

The only remaining buildings are the new \$125,000 high school, the graded school, the Catholic church, the Italian church and a dozen dwellings in the southernmost parts of the town.

The damage to property is estimated at \$100,000, and to personal property at \$750,000, including the stocks of the merchants.

The insurance carried is estimated at \$500,000.

Hibbing, five miles west of Chisholm, afforded accommodations to about 1000 refugees from Chisholm last night, and

ROOSEVELT WANTS ARMY
RAISED TO 100,000 MEN

Washington, September 6.—President Roosevelt in his final message to Congress will recommend an increase in the numerical strength of the army to at least 100,000 men. At the present time the army is on a footing of 60,000 men, the number provided for in time of peace.

To the general staff it has become a precedent in the last two years that 20,000 men are too few to properly garrison the posts at which it is necessary to maintain an army force. These posts include the garrisons in the insular possessions of America. The law provides that the army may be increased to 100,000 men in time of peace. This provision in the opinion of the military experts of the government is likely to prove a serious handicap to the army if absolute necessity should arise for a larger force.

It has been shown by letters received at the war department that the people of the country are immensely interested in the maneuvers of the army held at the various permanent posts in the country. In years gone by little has been known of the operations of the army, but in the past two years since public attention has been drawn to the work of the regular army in connection with the national guard of various states at several permanent camps of the United States, the people generally have manifested

LABOR LEADERS MUST
ANSWER COURT CHARGE

Washington, September 6.—The petition of the Buck Stove and Range company, of which Mr. Van Cleave of St. Louis, president of the Manufacturers' association, is president, requiring Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, respectively, president, vice president and secretary of the American Federation of Labor, to show cause why they should not be adjudged guilty of contempt, comes up before Judge Gould of the supreme court of the District of Columbia on Wednesday of this week. The case will be handled for Mr. Gompers and his assistants by Alton B. Parker of New York and Ralston S. Siddons of this city, and for Mr. Van Cleave by Messrs. Davenport of Connecticut and Sullivan of Washington, D. C.

The labor leaders are charged with acting in contempt of the orders of Judge Gould of last December prohibiting them from continuing the Buck Stove and Range company on the published "don't patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor, and from in any way boycotting or encouraging a boycott against the company, which order became a decree of the court through the action of Chief Justice Claiborne, an appeal from which is now pending.

It is claimed that they circulated copies of the American Federationist after the date of Justice Gould's order and containing the "we don't patronize" list and they also are charged with circulating the proceedings of the last convention of the last Federation of Labor, which endorsed the boycott in question. John Mitchell is charged with having presided over the United Mine Workers' convention last January at which time a resolution was passed endorsing the boycott of the Buck Stove and Range company. Specific complaint is made of an editorial published in the February number of the Federationist written by Mr. Gompers, and discussing at length the rightfulness and the effect of the order of Judge Gould.

It is understood that the answer of the defendants must consist upon the rights to discuss judicial decisions with

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Appeal for Help.

St. Paul, September 6.—Gov. Johnson today issued a proclamation, calling for aid for the forest fires in the northwestern Minnesota. The number of homeless is given as 12,000. The proclamation is as follows:

"A great disaster has come to northern Minnesota. One of the splendid cities of the Mesaba range, has been totally destroyed by a destructive forest fire, which swept over a large portion of St. Louis, Carlton and Itasca counties. The homes and business houses of that community are burned and 6000 people are suddenly rendered homeless, the property loss amounting to millions of dollars. Early reports indicate that the total destruction of the mining localities of Chisholm, Hartley and Pillsbury. The total number of people rendered homeless will reach 12,000, and vast tracts of agricultural lands have also been devastated.

"This disaster is without parallel in the history of Minnesota, and in view of the appalling calamity, I appeal to the generosity of the people of this state for liberal aid, and, owing to the great necessity, ask that this assistance be as prompt as possible."

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CAMPAIGN BOOK
OF DEMOCRACYEncyclopedia of Argument. Is
Ready for Distribution

CRISP WORDS OF LEADERS

Resume of Currency Law of Last Con-
gress Is Given and Its Bad Points
Are Shown—Republican Fal-
lacies Fully Exposed.

Chicago, September 6.—The campaign book of the democratic party, prepared by the national committee, will be distributed tomorrow morning to party workers and others interested in arguments why the democratic nominees should be elected. It contains 300 pages in a bright red cover, and is replete with argument and comment on the various issues of the campaign. The platforms of the democratic and republican parties, arranged in parallel columns, occupy much space in the manual, which also contains crisp utterances of both the democratic and republican leaders. Some of the chapter headings of the volume are:

"Pointers on the Republican National Platform," "Figs From Thistles," "A Discarded Slogan," "The Struggle With Monopoly," and "Least We Forget." William J. Bryan's speech of acceptance, his tariff speech and his speech on guaranteed deposit occupy a prominent place in the book, which closes with a detailed index of contents. Under the head "In a Nut Shell," the book discusses various subjects treated in the party platforms. The question is asked: "Shall we tax large incomes in America as is done by the progressive republics of Switzerland and France; also in Germany and England?" And the answer is printed: "The democratic platform says yes; the republican platform is silent."

The same reply is given to the question, "Shall we elect United States senators by a direct vote, thus making it difficult, if not impossible, for millionaires to control the nation through the upper house?" Following these are questions whether a reasonable tax shall be paid by banks to create a guarantee fund to protect depositors; whether campaign contributions shall be made public and whether we shall have "billion-dollar sessions of Congress and vast armies of officeholders dictating presidential nominations" to all of which the same reply as above is made: "The democratic platform says yes; the republican platform is silent."

No Real Reform.

In the concluding paragraph of a chapter on "pointers on the republican national platform," is the following: "The republican platform as written is indubitable proof that the republican party does not expect to give the country any real reform. The platform is, in fact, a contract signed and sealed between the republican party and the exploiting interests, guaranteeing that nothing shall be done to free the people from graft and extortion; it is an admission that the money to carry on the campaign is to be drawn from the system, and that the republican party will be in control after the election. The 'system' is run on business principles and when it puts up its money to carry an election it is sure to be quite careful on account of the security taken."

A resume of the currency law passed by the last Congress is given with comment in part as follows:

Here a bill, designed to prevent panic like that which swept over the land last fall. Nowhere in the bill do you find the slightest mention of the cause of that and of all other panics—namely, the withdrawal of money from the circulation. The bill neither gives the elastic currency of the Canadian plan nor the direct government action of the democratic plan. The machinery for issuing the emergency currency is so roundabout that half a dozen panics could be issued before the emergency currency could get out. But the principal fault of the bill is that it is not honest. The government is asked to go into partnership with the banks, as far as possible. Secretary Taft takes the liberty of amending his platform on this subject as he does on several others—by introducing matter which cannot be found in the platform, or by making a declaration of the government's intention at once; this the republican party has never done. When the Philippines know that they are to have independence as soon as a stable government is established they will join us more heartily in hastening the day of independence, and that independence will be easily preserved because the nations of the world will be willing enough to join in the neutralization of the islands."

Imperialism.

On "Imperialism," the manual says: "The democratic party has a plan; the republican party has no plan that it dares to reveal. The democratic party deals frankly with the subject; the republican party is either candid with an American people or with the Philippines. The brevity and ambiguity of the republican platform indicates a desire on the part of republican leaders to avoid the subject as far as possible. Secretary Taft takes the liberty of amending his platform on this subject as he does on several others—by introducing matter which cannot be found in the platform, or by making a declaration of the government's intention at once; this the republican party has never done. When the Philippines know that they are to have independence as soon as a stable government is established they will join us more heartily in hastening the day of independence, and that independence will be easily preserved because the nations of the world will be willing enough to join in the neutralization of the islands."

WIFE MURDERER TO
PLEAD INSANITYChester Jordan, the Boston Man Who Killed His Wife and
Chopped Her Body to Pieces Will Have Able Counsel
When He Is Arraigned—His Brother-in-law, Jesse
Livermore, Cotton Plunger, Putting up Money

Boston, September 6.—(Special.)—Unprecedented in the legal annals in Massachusetts is the defense which is to be set up when Chester S. Jordan of Somerville is brought to trial for the murder of his wife, Honora, in their home in the upper flat house in Medford street of that city. Insanity, emotional insanity, brought on Jordan through the constant nagging of Jordan's wife, will be pleaded and testified to by witnesses in his behalf.

The wife slayer is to rely on a plea similar to that used in the Thaw case and that planned in the defense of Capt. Peter C. Hayes.

Attorney J. H. Sullivan and R. S. Teeling, engaged to defend Jordan, are working night and day on the case. The attorneys are maintaining a profound silence as to their discoveries, and their intentions in one of the strangest and most tragic murders in the history of the commonwealth.

The millions of Jesse L. Livermore, the New York cotton plunger, are to be lavishly drawn upon to save Jordan, brother-in-law of Livermore, from the electric chair. Livermore indicated that his check book may be drawn upon.

Private detectives today were being sent everywhere delving deeply into the past of the murdered woman, which is alleged to be somewhat checked. Her nervous, harassing, nagging disposition; her free use of drugs; her habits of drinking to excess and her relentless jealousy of her husband's every move, all of these things which have been alleged against the woman Jordan admits having slain, are

being sought by detectives for the defense. The work of the defense is expensive and it can afford to be—Livermore pays the bills.

The whole dominating keynote of the defense is to be emotional insanity. That Jordan was literally driven wild, to a frenzied past his power to control, through years of bitter harassing by his wife, the defense will attempt to prove. Four witnesses to this are known to the attorneys for the defense. Others are being sought.

Dr. William Le Blanc, who lived just next door to the Jordans in Somerville, and who was their family doctor for months past, declared today that Mrs. Jordan had a bad disposition, that she neglected her husband who was a patient man, almost incessantly; that she was addicted to the use of alcoholic drinks and that she but a few weeks since tried to take her own life with laudanum.

Mrs. Mary Steadman, otherwise called Mary Amason, formerly a boarder with the Jordans and admittedly "a good friend" of Chester B. Jordan, said that Mrs. Jordan had nagged her husband from morning until night; that she gave him no peace of mind, that she often flew at him in a rage, and that she led him a wretched life.

Jordan is now confined in the cell formerly occupied by Charles L. Tucker in "murderer's row" in the Middlesex county jail in East Cambridge.

The medical examiners do not believe that Jordan's story is true that he struck his wife with a hammer and that he then was killed by the fall and that he then had a period of mental blankness. Bit by bit, piece by piece, the officers of the law are fitting together the evidence which will be intended, if possible, to place Jordan in the electric chair.

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ULTIMATUM IS ISSUED
BY HOLLAND TO CASTRO

The Hague, September 6.—Holland's notes to Venezuela contain one point which appears practically as an ultimatum. Holland demands of Venezuela the revocation, before November 1, of the decree issued by President Castro on May 14 last, which resulted in the partial suppression of Curacao's trade. This decree made obligatory the transshipment of all goods from and to Maracaibo and other ports in western Venezuela at Porto Cabello instead of Willemstad, as previously had been the custom.

This demand, however, is framed in courteous language. It is on the temperate attitude which it has adopted in conducting its correspondence with Venezuela that the Holland government bases whatever hope it has of a peaceful solution of the trouble, and since this government fixes a definite period in which the decree must be revoked, it appears unlikely that

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Manager Moleworth and his team will play two games today with New Orleans.TIFT IMITATES
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ON TALKING TOURRestless and Asks That
Itinerary Be PlannedTIFT IS IN DEMAND BY
PEOPLE EAST AND WESTHitchcock Has Had Conference With
Taft and Tells Him That He Will
Have to Answer the Call
From Different States.

Middlebass Island, September 6.—W. H. Taft will leave here tomorrow for the activities of his campaign. He has written the republican national committee to arrange for him a speaking itinerary and has suggested that the states of Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and New York be included in any tour that may be decided on.

The request of the candidate to be assigned speaking dates is regarded as showing his fixed determination to be personally in the fight wherever it may be the thickest, and also his determination that no doubt shall exist as to his attitude.

"I can't conceive of anything more depressing than to be denied participation in an active campaign or to be kept quietly in one place, depending wholly upon necessarily fragmentary reports as to what is going on, and as to what conditions are."

This was the recent summing up by Judge Taft of his personal feelings in the situation. The Taft party will leave here at 10 o'clock tomorrow on Commodore Richardson's yacht Jessamine for Port Clinton, the nearest shore port. There automobiles will be taken for a 16-mile drive to Spiegel Grove, near Fremont, where to be entertained at luncheon at the Hayes estate by the guests of Col. and Mrs. W. H. Hayes. Sandusky will be reached by trolley before dark. The trip to Cincinnati, which begins Tuesday afternoon will be punctuated with at least 10 speeches from the rear platform of the train. A. I. Vorys, chief of staff of the candidate, returned here today from Youngstown, where he presided at the opening yesterday of the campaign. Mr. Vorys was very enthusiastic over the occasion.

Labor Turns Out.

"We selected Youngstown especially for the opening of the campaign," he said, "because it is a great industrial center. The idea has been promulgated that union labor is against the republican ticket, and we wanted to show the falsity of those statements. More than 12,000 mechanics were in line in the Youngstown parade to reply to the charges, being more than three-fourths of all the mechanics in that great industrial center."

Mr. Hitchcock has changed his mind. It was the expression of Judge Taft after the conference he had yesterday with the national chairman. This change was undoubtedly because of the pressure which has been brought to bear on him in the demands for speeches and the presence of the candidate, especially from the west.

Mr. Taft indicated that although the greatest demand for his presence had come from the west that would not preclude his appearance in eastern states and that when the tour was decided on it would undoubtedly reach both east and west.

Aside from getting together on this important phase of the situation Mr. Hitchcock gave the candidate a detailed account of the reports he had been receiving from national, state and local leaders from all sections of the country. After the conferences and before leaving for Sandusky, Mr. Hitchcock had this to say of politics:

"I had a very fine talk with Judge Taft. We talked for a long time about the demand that he go on a speaking tour. There is a great demand for him in the west, in fact, all over the country; a demand that is so strong that I don't know whether it is possible to refuse it. Party leaders thought it best that he should not go personally into the campaign, but the situation is different now from what it was then. Party organizations want to see him. The trip that Judge Taft made through Ohio has convinced all that he has made good as a campaigner. It is possible, therefore, that by October 1 he will go out to make some speeches. He would naturally go into some of the doubtful states, although I could not at this time specify the states. I am personally inclined to favor the idea that the judge go out because the people want him."

"I also went over with Judge Taft the situation state by state, telling him of the reports I have received and what the party leaders have said. There is no doubt that he will win if we make the right kind of campaign and keep at it." Wade H. Ellis, who will tender his resignation as attorney general of Ohio to become assistant attorney general at Washington, was here today to pay his respects to Mr. Taft.

Eighty Automobiles Ruined.

Boston, September 6.—A gasoline explosion in the basement of the Taylor-Palmer garage, a three-story structure in the back bay, early today, practically ruined about 80 automobiles and wrecked the interior of the building, causing a loss estimated at \$200,000. None of the seven or eight employees in the garage at the time was injured by the explosion, but two firemen sustained painful injuries.

SPORTING EVENTS
FOR LABOR DAY

New York, September 6.—Labor Day holds forth an attractive programme of sporting events throughout the country. There will be athletics, golf, tennis, cricket, baseball, automobile races, horse racing, prizefighting, etc.

Probably the most interesting athletic meeting will be that at Celtic park, Long Island, where the Irish-American Athletic club will hold their track and field sports in which a large number of the athletes who won honors in the Olympic games will compete. Next Saturday at Travers Island, the summer home of the club, the senior all-around championship will be decided.

During the week the tennis games between M. J. Richey and J. C. Park, the English players, and another between them will begin at the Longwood club, Boston. The winners will be sent to Australia in an endeavor to win the D. F. Davis international trophy, which is held by Australia.

The Grand Circuit harness races will be run during the week at Hartford, Conn.

OFFICIALS ARE MYSTERIOUS.

They Claim to Know More of Roberts Case Than They Will Tell.

Atlantic City, September 6.—That the authorities know more than they have been telling about the mysterious shooting of Charles B. Roberts, Jr., of Baltimore on the board walk ten days ago was indicated tonight by Mayor Stoy, who said:

"I think I will have the person who shot Roberts in a short time."

He declined to make any more definite statement.

It was stated at the hospital tonight that Mr. Roberts' condition was favorable.

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